THE BUN, New York City.

Mr. Cleveland's Proposed Disclaimer. By far the most authentic statement of Mr. CLEVELAND's wish to proclaim his unwillingness to be nominated for a second term, is that put forth by Mr. DORSHEIMER He states the fact positively, and gives it the

Postage to Foreign Countries added.

advantage of his own responsible testimony. There is no longer any doubt that Mr. CLEVELAND has cherished such a wish, nor is there any question that Mr. DORSHRIMER dissuaded him from the public declaration which he had contemplated. In the light of this new evidence, the previous statements of Mr. SHITH WEED and of the unnamed Senator of the Missouri Republican, become solid

Another remarkable circumstance also appears, not only in Mr. DORSHEIMER's report, but in that of the Missouri Senator. In presenting to Mr. CLEVELAND those pleasant arguments against his project, which politeness would naturally suggest to a personal friend, they both assured him that the Democratic party would be unanimous for his nomination next year, and his election a matter of entire certainty. By this means they evidently intended to make it easy for Mr. CLEVELAND to execute his plan. Of course it would be much more agreehim to renounce a glory and an honor which he was assured were clearly within his gresp, than to put aside that which he could not attain, and had no excuse to hope for. This ses does credit to Mr. DOBSERFER'S tact, and to his desire to serve the Democ racy by removing a cause of dissatisfaction and of danger, which, if it should become rampant again in the canvass of 1888, would certainly leave the party in a more shattered condition than it has experienced at any time during the last quarter of a century.

Let Mr. CLEVELAND's friends continue to give him these pleasant assurances, if thereby they can only bring him decidedly to the point of taking himself out of the running.

The Friends of Ireland More Hopeful. Although the Tory-Unionist majority has been hitherto maintained at something like its original proportions, it is not expected to bear with equal success the severe strain to which it is about to be subjected. Before many days are over the discussion of the Crimes bill in committee, the disputation over some features of the Goschen budget, and the debate upon the Land bill sent down from the Lords, will bring out decided differences of opinion not only among the Liberal Unionists, but among Conservatives themselves. If the Government acknowledges the force of objections and remodels its measures in important particulars, it will be discredited; while, if it pays no heed to criticism, its majority will dwindle, or may even disappear.

The difficulty of reconciling the House of Commons to the more odious provisions of the Crimes bill will for the first time be apparent in the committee stage, which, it is supposed, will be reached on Friday. The dissatisfaction with the BALFOUR measure evinced by some Unionists, and even by some Torics, has been temporarily repressed by assurances that in the final settlement of details due attention will be paid to their scruples and misgivings. But how far can the Government, without impeaching its capacity for foresight and sound judgment, go in the way of metamorphosing and emasculating a bill for whose most obnoxious propositions it has distinctly assumed responsibility? It is certain to be asked by some of its nominal supporters to abandon the proposal allowing a change of venue from Ireland to Engpowers of arrest and imprisonment given to local magistrates who have no professional acquaintance with the law, and to expunse the unusual provision which makes the measure operative for an unlimited period instead of a fixed term of years. It is hard to see how the Cabinet could bring itself to yield on all three of these points. since its position in regard to every one of them has been publicly defended by Mr. GOSCHEN and Lord HARTINGTON. On the other hand, persistency may look like foolhardiness, for public opinion is declaring itself strongly against such unjust discriminations against a large section of her Majesty's subjects, and pressure from without may make itself so deeply felt in the House as to sensibly deplete the Ministerial following in the divisions on the three repulsive features mentioned.

It is already plain that Mr. Goschen's financial programme will have to withstand the strictures not only of the regular Gladstonian and Parnellite opposition, thus far represented in the debate on the budget by Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. CHILDERS, and Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, but by some of the Unionists and Tories. Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL and Sir JOHN LUBBUCK, speaking for two distinct sections of malcontents in the coalition ranks, have taken a line of criticism which will prevent them from voting for the budget, unless it is radically changed. The proposals which they have joined Mr. GLADSTONE in attacking are those for reductions of the incomtax and tobacco tax, for a curtail-ment of the sinking fund likely to seriously weaken the security of the public debt, and for the simultaneous creation of new obligations incurred on behalf of grants for local purposes. It is hinted that Mr. GOSCHEN may consent to remove or inbdify two of the four objectionable features of his schenie, but he cannot expunge them all without forfeiting his reputation for financial sagacity, in which he is more deeply interested than he is in the welfare of his Tory colleagues in the Cabinet. Besides, it does not appear that Hir John LUBBOOK and Lord RANDOLPH are less opposed to one of the three provisions named than to another.

find themselves in troubled waters when either of these measures enters the committee stage, it is when they reach the Land bill that they will really have to double the Cape of Storms. Here is a scheme which nobody entirely approves of, and which many members in both sections of the coalition detest; which landlords look upon as a piece of suicidal folly and tenants as a tran The Orange faction has avowed a determination to oppose it unless it is shorn of the provisions which palliate it in the eyes of Liberal Unionists; and some representatives of the English landowning class would be almost certain to cooperate with the Ulster Loyalists. So doubtful is the prospect of its passage in the House of Comns, that the Tories have been openly charged with introducing it in the Lords without any honest intention of sustaining

But although the Tory navigators may

it, and for the mere purpose of diverting public attention from the breach of faith involved in their substitution of the Crimes hill for the promised substantive relief. It will be recalled that when Mr. GLADSTONE, determined to show up the Ministerial instructity in this matter, asked Mr. BALFOUR lately whether the Land bill would be made a Cabinet question, the answer returned was far from being categorical. We opine, nevertheless, that the Ministers are now too thoroughly commit-ted to their Land bill to let it drop as a thing of secondary import, and that when it comes up in the Commons in due course, Mr. GLAD-STONE will be able to pin them to the wall, and force them to stand or fall, according to the fate of its main features.

What is Going On in Bektasheeveh.

Not longer ago than Saturday last we ventured the suggestion that the recent-death of CHERIF Pasha at Cairo, on the 25th day of Rajab, might lead to fuller knowledge concerning the purposes and doings of the American Bektasheeyehs. By a curious coincidence the Chicago Tribune of that same day contained an account of a visit of some of the Ancient Arable Nobles now paying taxes and voting in Milwaukee to their Chicago brethren of the Mystic Shrine. We are now getting pretty near to the sacred black stone of the inner temple.

The occasion was a pilgrimage of a score of the Milwaukee Nobles under the leadership of Illustrious Potentate J. S. ELLIOTT. These Ancient Arabic Nobles belong to Tripoli Temple, which is situated in the shadow of one of the vast breweries that certain infidel dogs have established in Milwaukee in deflance of the law of the Prophet. We are surprised to learn that the pilgrims led by JOSEF SIDI ELLIOTT did not journey southward on sure-footed camels and swift dromedaries, or even on small but stalwart donkeys. They took the regular four o'clock afternoon train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. At the station they were met and welcomed by forty Ancient Arabs attired in broad blue rousers, red, white, and blue turbans, and red sashes, and carrying gleaming swords, led by Shareef H. N. PURINTON of Medinah Temple. As visiting Nobles and home Nobles met and embraced, a band of Soudanese musicians, at a sign from Hassan Nedyld PURINTON, struck up the solemn strains of that ancient Oriental melody, "We Won't Go Home till Morning."

We infer that they didn't go home till morning. "When a formation had been effected," according to the report in the Chicago Tribune, "the Shriners marched out of the depot and through the principal streets, stopping at the Clifton House, where the Chicago men greeted their guests, and then narched to the asylum on Monroe street. The procession attracted a good deal of attention on the streets." The account leaves the Bektasheeyehs at the threshold of the asylum. What happened within the walls of the asylum can only be conjectured. Not even a Chicago reporter would dare to brave the gleaming swords that guard the inner mysteries of Bektasheeyeh.

Nearer home, too, we learn something of the movements of our fellow citizens, the Ancient Arabs. Two hundred Arabic Nobies of Mecca Shrine, in this town, started on Monday on a pilgrimage, their baggage checked for Troy, to assist the Trojan Arabe in placing the symbolic funereal urn upon the sacred black stone, and in starting exhalations of incense in memory of CHERIF Pasha. Among the New York Nobles we discover the names of those well-known Shelks and Marabouta, HASHEM JEBEL MC-CORD. CALIF ALI BENEDICT. OMAN-EL-FITZ-WILSON, and JOWP McGRE.

There is something highly suggestive in this sudden eruption of Islam in the midst of a civilization in many respects so dissimilar to that which it invades. One thing is certain, the Ancient Arabs of America can lend to life in this country a picturesque element that has hitherto been wanting, provided they dress and act consistently in the Ancient Aarabian way. Duty, however, requires us to recall the attention of some of the Nobles and Shareefs and Illustrious Potentates of the American Bektasheeyeh to those precepts of the Din, or practical law as set forth in the Koran, relative to the consumption of wine and other exhibitanting beverages.

A Remarkable Stage Career.

Mrs. Langthy, having returned to New York, appeared on Monday night in a new character, and her acting was witnessed by a crowded house, whose interest in her personality seemed to be as fresh as that which was so conspicuously displayed when she was first seen on an American stage.

Wherever she goes in this country she is still an object of interest and curiosity, and probably there are few actors, even among the greatest histrionic artists of our time who are so successful as she in winning the substantial rewards of the theatrical profession. Whether she appears in large communi-ties or small, at Niblo's Garden, with cheaper, or at an up-town theatre with greater prices of admission, she attracts crowded houses season after season. The public do not tire of her, though artistically her acting hardly invites serious criticism. She is not now an artist, and her temperament appar ontly forbids her ever becoming one. In that respect she is inferior to women of the stage whose public and professional reputation is not high enough to lift them from very subordinate places. Even in the artistic grace of their attitudes they surpass her. and in the expression of varying feelings they are vastly her superiors.

Of course, her rare physical beauty and the fame of it constitute her chief attraction. but that alone would soon lose its power, if there were not some subtler charm, and if. more than all, her acting were not at least agreeable to the public. The people would not go night after night and season after season to see even a pretty woman on the stage, if she were unable to interest them in her professional work, and to hold them by othing besides mere external beauty.

Mrs. LANGTRY has now been upon the stage for more than five years, she having made her first public appearance at the Haymarket Theatre of London as long ago as December of 1881, though she did not formally enter the theatrical profession until January of 1882. Therefore the curlosity about her as a mere professional beauty has had time to die out, and the impulse given to her by her association with the Prince of WALES to lose most of its force. Yet, at least here in the United States, she seems to have hardly less attraction for the public than when she made her first visit to New York, fresh from the notoriety of her London career.

Such an experience is extraordinary, if not unexampled in the history of the stage, where triumphs due to causes like those which first made her an object of interest, are usually short lived. The explanation probably is that her acting, however imperfect artistically, leaves a not disagreeable impression, and does not lessen the charm of her beauty and her femininity. She is a wise woman who takes care not to drive away her audiences by histrionic attempts in which her failure would produce positive annoyance, and even

torture. Unless, perhaps, in the last charac ter undertaken by her, she does not destroy pleasure by exciting pity for her unsuccesspleasure by exciting pity for ner unsucces-ful efforts to rise to artistic heights which nature forbids her to attain.

A Constitution Better Than a Treaty Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH has recently published letter to that distinguished citizen of two countries, Mr. ERASTUS WIMAN, advocating a commercial treaty to establish a custom union between the United States and the

provinces of the Canadian dominion. We should ourselves have no great object tion to such a measure, but if a commercial union is to be instituted, a regular Constitution would appear to be a much more efficacious instrument than a mere treaty which can be abrogated at any time, upon due notice. Let the Canadian provinces come in under the Constitution as members of the American Union, and various inconveniences, which might in time result from s mere commercial compact, would be effi-

ciently obviated. We throw out this suggestion for the bene fit of our Canadian friends. Of course they will not accept it at once, because they will imagine a number of objections to a measure so decisive; and yet a constitutional bond between the two countries would not be much more difficult of creation than an ordinary Zollverein.

What Did Mr. Lamar Mean? In his oration at Charleston yesterday, Secretary Lamas quoted with impressive and significant emphasis this passage from one of CALHOUN'S speeches:

"I consider it as an evidence of that deep degenerar; which precedes the downfall of a republic, when those elevated to power forget the promises on which they were elevated; the certain effect of which is to make in impression on the public mind that all is jugating and irickery in politics, and to create an indifference to olitical struggles highly favorable to the growth of And then Mr. CLEVELAND'S Secretary of

"I am proud to say, fellow eltirens, that it has been "I am proud to say, fellow eltirens, that it has been my good fortune to be associated with one against whose Administration the only criticism which has been pronounced is his sacred regard for similar promises, and the unconquerable intrepidity with which he stands by

the Interior went on to say:

To what promises and to what fulfilments did Mr. LAMAR refer? Was it the promise to administer public office as a public trust, and the subsequent

exhibition of unconquerable intrepidity in

standing by the jobbery of the Pan-Electric Attorney-General? Was it the promise to execute the Demo cratic platform of "honest civil service reform," and then executing the Republican and Mugwump scheme of putting men who were not Democrate into office, and keeping in office Republicans who should have been

Is that what makes Mr. LAMAR so proud of his association with the present Administration?

There is another contingency in which Mr. CLEVELAND should be strenuously preferred to any other candidate who could possibly be offered to the Democratic masses.

If the Democratic National Convention of 1888 is to make the doctrine of free trade with foreign countries a square and unqualified plank in its platform, then by all means Mr. CLEVELAND should be nominated; and, if it should be clearly determined beforehand that such a platform is to be adopted, THE SUN will not fail to advocate his nomination.

The cold water of truth will some time flush the mind of Deputy Surveyor WYATT with the conviction that he is not a bigger man than Surveyor BEATTIE after all. Mr. WYATT bas been relieved from duty pending investigation of the tharges against him, and during the next few days will have an excellent opportunity to reflect upon the relations which ought to prevail between a subordinate and

A Western Senator, whose name is withheld, has been giving to a reporter of the Oincinnati Enquirer an interesting chapter of po-litical history. "Why, three weeks before CLEVELAND was nominated," says this Western Senator, "he had not a ghost of a chance; but in that short space of time a reaction set in. and he was borne through triumphantly."

There was no such reaction, but a simple determination of Mr. MANNING to run Mr. CLEVE-LAND; and this determination he was able to execute, though by no means without serious difficulty, through the successful use of Mr TILDEN'S overpowering influence. But for Mr. Manning's determination and Mr. Tilden's tacit permission, no such feat could ever have been accomplished.

There is a great scarcity of spring chickens at the Washington Market, but titular spring chickens are plentiful as ever in the restau rants. Every genuine spring chicken ought to be accompanied with a birth certificate, so many are the impostors and gullinaceou toughs that assume his tender name and tend to bring him into contempt.

A barber may shave his fellow man of a Sunday in this town, and not violate the law. the planing and trimming of the human beard of beer to a thirsty wayfarer on the same day is to break the law, thirst not being regarded as a necessity on bunday. This is a beautiful little New England village.

NO NEWS OF COL FELLOWS.

Frederic R. Condert Engaged to Assist in Prosecuting Jucob Sharp.

The District Attorney's office has already taken on the condition of mingled mystery and excitement that accompanies any progress in the boodle trials. Inspector Byrnes wa with Assistant District Attorney Nicoli three hours yesterday morning, and Mr. Martine was with them a part of the time. It was learned that Frederic R. Coudert had been retained to assist in the prosecution of Jacob Sharp. This was at once taken to be a sign that Col. Fellows will have nothing to do with the Sharp trial. It is supposed that Mr. Condert will turn up in the case for the people, busides taking a land in the cross-examination.

Mr. Martine was asked pasterday whether Col. Fellows would take part in the prosecution of the case against Sharp, and answered that he did not know whether Col. Fellows had returned to the city or not, but he did know that he had not seen him at the District Attorney's office, with Assistant District Attorney Nicoll three

Mr. Calboun and Mr. Cleveland.

From the Philadelphia Press. If President Cleveland knew more about John C. Calhoun, he would never have written his footis joint. Californ, he would never have written his position, but whose logic, if it had not been curbed by the latters and loss of a great war, would have left Mr. Cleveland's Presidency but a weak Executive presiding over a loose Union of disorganized Matte. If Mr. Cleveland wants a sound Democratic opinion of John C. Calhoun he had better hust up Audrew Jackson's. It will do him good, and he will learn something he quark never so for good, and he will learn something he ought never to for-get—that the chief of a great nation can never afford to

A Gift of Valuable Books.

The General Society of Mechanics and Trades-I ne treneral Bociety of Ricchanics and Trages-nen has just received as a gift the large collection of rare and valuable works on art and architecture which constituted the library of the late J. Morgan flade of the city. They were presented to the society by his widow, and will be particularly serviceable to the archi-tectural classes magnianaed by it e society in its hall East Stateenth street. Assoon as the collection can be properly catalogued some arrangement will be made whereby it can be consulted by the architects of the city.

Robert Carrett Cives a Dinner. BALTIMORE, April 26.-Mr. Robert Garrett to night gave a dinner party to a number of gentlemen at his private rasidence. Among those present were the iton, Lewis Gassidy and wm. R. Pingerty of Philadel-phia, Senator A. F. Horman, and the proprietors of the local daily newspapers. A REPUBLICAN CAUCUL

The Project to Concern the Lieuter ALBANY, April 26.—The Bepublican Sens ters held a caucus this afternoon. They are convinced that it is useless to try to impeach the Lieutenant-Governor, and now they talk of censure only. They did all they could when they changed the Journal. The Committee on Rules will try to alter things so as to restrict Lieutenant-Governor Jones said on this sub-

My position in relation to the interruption of the roll call on Friday last is this: While there is no Senate rule on this subject, my position is that taken by me on Wednesday sat, namely, that a roll call could not be interrupted even on an appeal; that an appeal could rupted even on an appeal; that an appeal could be received, but could not be considered until the roll call was completed. Mr. Raines in-sisted upon an appeal, and the Chair was over-ruled by the Senate."

In reply to the question: "While taking that position how can you sustain an interruption for the reception of the Governor's message?"

for the reception of the Governor's message " be said:
"Because a message from the Executive is a question of the highest privilege, and courte-sy and the public interest demand the sustain-ing of the rules of the Senate that it is "re-celvable at any time" and 'under any order of

ing of the rules of the Senate that it is 'recelvable at any time' and 'under any order of
buriness."

The Republican Senators do not see how
they can act on the nominations of Buckbee
and Armstrong, as a majority of them are
pledged to Baker. Here is where the embarrassment comes in. If Baker is confirmed
Rogers is ousted, and that would show their
insincesity about Buckbee and Armstrong. It
is a pretty tangle they are in. The caucus temporarily gave it up. A private conference is to
be held to try to fix things up.

The Vedder Liquor Tax bill was also considered in the caucus. It will take 17 votes to pass
the bill, and Senators Worth and Coggeshall
are at present against it anyhow. That leaves
18 Republicans. Senators McMillan of Buffalo,
Pitts of Rochester, and Hendricks of byracuse,
are weak-kneed. Two of them are candidates
for State offices, and if they should be necessarily absent during the roll call the bill would
be defeated, and they would not go on record.

Mir. Erwin has succeeded in winning the
majority of his committee to report the Telephone Rate Reduction bill adversely. This
bill passed the Senate with little opposition.
It makes the New York and Brooklyn rate \$8.50
a month, and so on down. It has been asserted
repeatedly that large sums of money are here
to defeat this bill.

BEATTIE SUSPENDS WYATT.

An Extract from the Testimony Taken by the Surveyor.

Surveyor Beattle yesterday relieved Deputy Surveyor John M. Wyatt from duty pending the investigation of the charges against Wyatt filed with Secretary Fairchild. By direction of Mr. Beattle, notices of Mr. Wyatt's suspension were placarded in the Custom House and Barge Office. It was stated that Mr. Wyatt's suspension was hastened by his sending of letters to the newspapers denying the truth of the reports that charges had been filed against him for extortion, taking toll on the salaries of an extract from the testimony given to the Surveyor on March 21 by Inspector Wheaton, Mr. Wyatt's side partner:

Mr. Wyatt's side partner:

Q.—Who received money in the shape of toils from the Inspectors? A.—William Masten, clerk in the Examiners room, Thomas whalen, porter in the hurryors office, and Thomas Lyatt, a clerk?

Q.—How long have you taken full?

A.—Since Jan. 19.

Q.—How much have you callered?

A. (referring to memoranda)—For the mouth ending Jan. 31, 27, 7cb. 10, 80, 25; 7cb. 29, 42, 50, 30, and 15, 80, 25; total, 84.

Q.—What did you do with it? A.—I gave half of it to John M. Wyatt

Q.—Joire ich dates on which you gave him money?

A.—Jan. 31, 813, M, and Feb. 28, 823,86; the 88,25 I have still to divide with him.

Q.—May ou ever talked with Mr. Wyatt whether the custom of taking these toils prevailed? A.—No. Mr. Wyatt said it would receive fifty cents from each man, and that the men had been in the habit of paying that to get their money.

get their money — "What did he say you were to do with the money thus collected?" A.—He said: "If you get fifty cents that would be twenty-five cents for you and twenty-five cents for me." It is also alleged that Mr. Wyatt raised the ante to \$1 a man, which with his salary would give him an income of \$6,000 a year.

NEW TILDEN LIBRARY TRUSTEES.

Alexander E Orr and Stephen A. Walker At a meeting yesterday morning in the home of the late Samuel J. Tilden, 15 Gramerey Park, of Andrew H. Green, John Bigelow, and George W. Smith, executors and trustees of Mr. Tilden's will. Alexander E. Orr and United States District Attorney Stephen A. Walker were elected additional trustees, as directed by the Legislature, to carry out the provisions of Mr. Tilden's will for the estabshment of a library in this city. Mr. Orr and lishment of a library in this city. Mr. Orr and Mr. Walker were immediately notified. They called at the house and told the tru-tees that they would accept. In fact, they took part in the later proceedings of yesterday's meeting. The trust was organized according to the incorporation papers, and the consummation of Mr. Tilden's bequest will be pushed as feat as the suit of George H. Tilden against the trustees will permit. Mr. Orr is a member of the Produce Exchange and of the big grain firm of David Dows & Co. He is a Democrat and lives All the trustees are Democrats

> A Roman Dinlogue. (Julius Casar, M. Antonius.)

Q-Gods send all health to faithful Antony. A .- Hail and thrice hall to the most noble Julius.

C.-What say the voice and verdict of the plebs Of my refusal of the kingly crown Thrice proffered me by you at the Lupercal? Do they believe in my sincerity, Or that my No is as a woman's Yes. By contraries to be interpreted? Tell me. my Tony; for among the boys Is none that wears a longer head than thou.

They take no stock in the refusal act. C.-Now, by Bellona and victorious Jove. Those doubting villains wax too insolent. I have no thought save for the public weal,

A .- I think. my lord, the boys are onto us;

And all ambition else I fling away To make Rome yet more glorious-A .- Good, my lord;

Please save that chestnut for the gaping plebs And fling it not at me. C.-Your pardon, Antony.

I but forget. We're not now at rehearsal. You will not cease to spread abroad the rume That I am not a candidate, and still Will most industriously deny the same? I would not seem self-seeking: the parricians Are skittish. Mark, we must be gentle with

A .- Trust me, my lord; but lot me counsel you That this refusal act may be o'erworked; The people might believe you-C.-Mars forbid!

A .- You cannot have plebs and patricians, too: I warn you, Cæsar, that the people murmur. C.-What, do the variets murmur?

A .- Ayo, they say That Cosar suffers from the magnum caput; Surrounds himself with baught patrician prigs And keeps out access of the vulgar plobs. Cosar, beware! Your rudder is not true; Look that your trireme be not wrecked and smashed.

Keep your eye on the Custom House at Ostia: Bounce the Pompelans in the Treasury; Be most permeious in activity, And most offensive in your partisanship, Yet I do fear the plebs have fallen away. C.-Is it so cold a day? Have I refused A thing that may not chance to come my way

But I am due already at a primary Upon the Aventine; I'll see you later; Give you good day! C.-Vale, Antonius! There are no files on Brother Antony. My mind misgives me he is half way right.

But no, that cannot be, for then, why, 1

should be i'th' wrong, a thing impossible.

A .- I fear that that's about the size of it.

Ho, boy! Some cherry brandy And a fresh glass; I fain would meditate. In response to many requests, we reprint in THE WESTLY SUR Of to-day the entire review of "Gen-McClellan's Own Story," which attracted so much at tention when it appeared in the columns of THE FUN OR three encessive Sundays of this month. Persons de-airous of having this able review in a compact form should procure to day's Wanner Sur at once.

MR. CLEVELAND AND THE DEMOCRACY.

Steplay at Penerals Frawned Upon-The Saturday Half-holiday Law. What a Western Statemen Told Sim. The Jewish Ministers' Association of Amer-

That a Western Statemen Told Min.

From the Courter August.

I have got hold of the details of a conversation which occurred between President Cleveland and a prominent Western Democrat, about a month or six weeks ago. The talk was had at a meeting which was brought about by appointment. Ar. Cleveland had sent for the Democratic leader to whom I allude and whose name I am not at liberty to use, and told him he wanted to advise with him treely and frankly about the political situation.

"I wish," said the President, "that you would tell me plainly, and, if necessary, pointedly, what you think about the conuition of things."

New Haven spoke in favor of the bill. On mo tion of the Rev. Dr. Bettelheim of Baltimore a commit e was appointed to report on the propose a bill at the next meeting of the minis-

propose to bill at the next meeting of the ministers in November.

After the November meeting the ministers will probably meet annually in New York, instead of emi-annually in any city selected by an executive committee as heretofore. They all layor it, but appointed a committee to report on the subject at the next meeting.

The association voted to honor next August, in a way to be decided by a committee, the seventieth birthday of the renowned Jewish historian. Prof. H. Gractz of Breslau, Germany. On motion of Dr. Bettelheim, the association expressed its disapproval of the modern custom of lavish funoral displays, and recommended to all their colleagues to firmly discourage displays and to endeavor to secure the simplest funeral rites.

The liev. Dr. Wie in a speech said it was a hardship to Jewish shopkeepers to compet them to obey the Eurday law against trade. A resolution on the subject was referred to a committee.

As to the printing of a proposed book for

cuty, wast you think about the condition of "neat" replied the gentleman," since you have saked me I will speak to you truthfully and unreservedly. To bestin with, I think the Democratic party is very greatly demoralized, and unless the last two years of your Administration are a great improvement on the first two, I do not expect there will be another. Democratic President in the white House during the control of the party which is another. Democratic President in the white House during the control of the party which put you have managed in some way, which I do not believe was intentional, to effectually destroy the organization of the party which put you at the head of the Great was intentional, to effect with the party of the party which put you at the sheed of the Great was intentional, to effect with the party which put you at the sheed of the Great was intentional, to effect with the control of the ground and make yourself your own secressor." What do you think has been the principal trouble P' inquired the President, who did not seem to be at all disconcerted by the transhess of the gentleman's statement, nor the uninviting it for the present of the ground of of th

presention came to an and

CONSPIRING TO ROB A BANK.

are Arrested-Thieves Falling Out. LABEDO, April 26,-The officers of the Milmo National Bank received information that a band of men, composed of Americans and Mexicans, had concocted a plan to rob the bank on the afternoon of April 18, at 3 o'clock. Two of the gang were to enter the bank. One of them was to present a check to the teller, and, when that official looked at it, was to level a pistol at his head with the command. "Hands up! Be silent!" His confederate was then to enter through the President's room and rob the vault. In the mean time five others of the gang were to ride up, leading two saddled horses for the use of their friends in the bank, which the latter were to mount, after having secured the booty, and ride away, protected by

secured the booty, and ride away, protected by
the other five men.
Every day since the bank was notified it has
been secretly guarded by a noase of denuty
shoriffs. Yesterday Jesus Perez. Francisco
lamons, and Minuel Alquita were arrested
on a charge of being implicated in the plot to
rob the bank. Subsequently Henry Barnard,
the leader of the gang, was arrested on a train
between here and San Antonio, and was
brought to this city and lodged in jail.
To-day Theodore banders shot and killed
Mr. Garlver. Sanders says they were members
of the gang, and all the members had taken a
solemn outh not to divulge the purpose of the
organization, under renalty of death. Garlver
having accused Sanders of betraying the gang,
the latter shot him. Sanders, however, asserts
that the deceased man attacked him with a
bowle knife, and that the shooting was done in
self-defence.

Barnard attacked two others of the gang. self-defence.

Barnard attacked two others of the gang, who were confined in the jail with him, last night, with a howie knife he had concealed on his person, and dangerously wounded them. He accused them of "squealing." It is thought one of them will die.

To Drain the Valley of Mexico

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your foreible presentation this morning of the important subject of the drainage of the valley of Mexico and of the sewty of carefully investi a ing this subject on the ground from the very complete plans of Mr. Francisco de Garay, who as chief engineer of the drainage of the vailey, for fifteen years had had exceptional advantages for formulating a practical project. The necessity is urgent for a prompt and complete solution of the question. ring the last 300 years there have been chances going on in the size and condition of the lakes around the city. These changes have been caused mainly by the deposi ion of sedim-ntary matters b ough down from the surrounding mountains, and of the sew-are and refuse of the city.

The reservoir capacity of the lakes is much less than

former'y, and the surface of the water has been raised, so that at least the old part of the city is liab e to be fooded to the level of the house floors at any time du ing the rainy season. There is therefore, no opportunity for underground drainage either for storm water or the sewage. As a consequence, misasmatic and febrile dis-case a have greatly increased in extent and virulence. The construction of the railroads has of late consider ably increased the population, and made the drainage and sewerage of the city of the first importance. By tunnelling through the surrounding mountains at point where the distance is but five or six miles, the er tire city and its suburbs could be drained to a depth of several feet below the surface of the ground giving an opportunity for a perfect severage system. The new useless wet lands about the city would also be drained and made cultivable: running water would take the place of stagnant posts and pestiferous awamps, and the volume of water discharged through the tunnel upon the outer slopes of the mountains would irrigate an arid district and make it fertile. The cost of the whole in provement lies within a reasonable sum of money.

Your vigorous presentation of the subject is very opportune, and it is to be hoped that you will follow up the

atter and create confidence in the project and in he resources of the Government to deal with the ques tion. I am, sir, yours truly,

A sore throat is soon relieved by Dr. Jayne's Expec-torant, an old remedy for broughlal and pulmonary

THE RABBIS CONFERENCE ENDED.

ics continued its session yesterday in the Forty-fourth Street Synagogue. On the Halfholiday bill they discussed this resolution: The Jewish ministers welcome the proposed Saturday Half holiday law as a useful and timely measure, both

for the people at large and for the religious welfare of our community, and hope that the Jewish community will make it the means of fully regaining and restoring proper sanctity and esteem to the Missical Sabbath. The Rev. Drs. Gotthiel and Wise of this city feared that the bill would operate against the ervance of baturday among the Jews as the Jewish Sabbath. The Rev. Dr. Kleeberg of

them to obey the bunday law against trade. A resolution on the subject was referred to a committee.

As to the printing of a proposed book for household devotion in English a debate took place. The manisters were divided in continuon the question whether the proposed book should contain selections from the revised it unit or whether it should be strictly libited to occasional prayers for home events, and as weddings and innerals. The liev. Dr. Leucht of Newark argued that it would be impossible to unite the Conference on the subject. No form of practical titual could be agreed upon. Dr. Richard Gotthell suggested that an English translation of Dr. Jaste w's book. Home Devotions, which is in German, might be agreed upon. The Rev. Dr. de Sola Mendes has translated Dr. Jastrow's book into English, and it will be printed and sold for the benefit of the nessociation. It will take the place of the proposed book of home prayer for the present.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Problemt, Gustav Gotthell: Treasurer, Joseph Leucht; Corresponding Secretary, L. Stern. In the evening the ministers enjoyed a reception at the residence of Mr. Plan, 495 Lexington avenue.

A TARTE OF REVOLUTION.

The Aparchists Say that Great Things will Happen in 1889.

CHICAGO, April 26 .- A few days ago these despatches contained a report about a projected combination of the three principal so-cialistic organizations in this country—the Red International, the Black International, and the Socialistic Labor Party. The Red International or the International Workmen's Association was founded in San Francisco in 1885. It was organized in all the principal cities throughout the Western States after the model of the Knights of Labor assemblies, and is far more secret than that organization It is now authoritatively announced that the leader of the "Reds" proposes that there shall be an uprising in 1889. He says:

In 1889 the recent Labor panic will approach a climar It will be widespread and alarming, accompanied by closed factories, starving workers, rioting, and the use closed factories, starving workers, rioting, and the use of military force. Until then, unless the whole people are aroused, it is the duty of the wise Socialist to bold good from riots. The time is no yet ripe for success. To strike this year would be to use reely slaughter our best people and put tack the cause a "andred years. No, at present we must be wise as serpent, but harmless as doves. We must speak much and ac toutail. When the working people are hungry their trains weaken. One year of punic means a trebling of our forces at the very least. And while with our present 100,000 doctains forcible action is impossible, with 600,000 we will hold the game in our own hands.

forcible action is impossible, with 400,000 we will hold the game in our own hands.

The article says that they expect to have in the United States in 1889 at least 50,000 earnest Socialists, divided somewhat as follows:

Chicago, 25,000; New York, 25,00); New England factory States, 113,000; in the centra coal and fron region 100,00; in Colorado and the Western States, 00,000; on the Facilis coast, 40,000; and scattered at various points in towns and villages, NC,000; and scattered at various points in towns and villages, NC,000; and scattered at various points in towns and villages, NC,000; and scattered at various points for railying the courservative silement.

In these small places it should be made the duty of the Socialists, secretty and with all the aid of science in destructive warfare, to rails all the aid of science in destructive warfare, to rails all the aid of science in destructive warfare, to rails all the aid of science in destructive warfare, to rails all the aid of science in destructive warfare, to rails all the aid of science in destructive warfare, to rails all the aid of science in destructive warfare, to rails all the aid of science in destructive warfare, to rails all the aid of science in destructive warfare, to rails all the propular revolt; should sails the point of the Government. Once instailed purchase of action. The decrees should a, once be promulgated and enforced.

It is proposed to make Chicago the head-

It is proposed to make Chicago the head-quarters of the uprising in 1889.

A prominent Anarchist, who is a printer on an evening paper, said yesterday that this com-bination was a year old, and that all the or-ganizations mentioned were working in strict harmony upon all important points.

MR. SANDS LIGHTS OUT.

A Sheriff After him with a Warrant Finds that the Bird has Flown BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 26 .- In May, 1885, Nathaniel Sands, a New York city Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments in Tweed's time, was arrested at his home in South Nor walk in an attempt to enforce payment of a judgment given against him in a suit brought by New York city. It was alleged that when Sauds was Commissioner he pocketed, by arrangement with Comptroller Connolly a commission of \$75,000 for placing a city funding loan of \$15.000,000. He has since been in jail here, and to-day the Superior Court ordered

here, and to-day the Superior Court ordered his release from further punishment for the crime of bringing stolen goods into this State, on which charge he was held here.

The motion to discharge him was to-day opposed on the ground that there still remained cause for a suit to recover the amount of \$75,000 commissions paid to Sands. It was the intention of the city of New York to bring another suit, and sheriff bwartz had a warrant for the rearrest of bands in case he should be liberated.

Judge Beardsley at 5 o'clock ordered Sands's release, and sheriff fwartz went to the county isil to release the prisoner and rearrest him. At the jail it was found that Sands had been sone an hour, and no one could tell where. Jailer Wells had been down town, and Assistant Jailer Secfield had been in charge. Sands had had much freedom, eather at the jailer's table and riding out daily with him. It is believed that information reached Sands that his release had been ordered, and as he was aware that another warrant for his arrest hid been lessed, he skipped out and left the city on the first train.

Trensurer Harksen's Accounts.

The accounts of Treasurer Harksen of the Habaken School Board are to be examined because School Trustee Toll thinks they are not entirely correct Treasurer Harksen, who also is a member of the School Frankers in sealthy. He says he is perfectly as inied to have his accounte examined, and is will ing to wager any amon to fineney that they will be found a raight. Trustee Tol is a candidate for Treasurer of the Board, and its will improve a personal spile caused him to mak for an examination of the accounts of the office. The Treasurer him to make the state in a candidate shoul shift to a personal spile caused him to make for an examination of the accounts of the office. The Treasurer him to make the state of the same that the

Fireworks for the Taxpayers. Alderman Mooney was blazing with patriotic fervor yesterday, and depored with flery indignation what he called the unpatriotic spathy that has taken what he called the unparticule spathy that has taken possession of the people with reference to the celebralion of the Fourth of July. This apathy the Alderman attributes to the neglect of the time honored cust in not celebrating the day with inteworks. To revive our droupen particism he got a resolution passed requesting the roard of restinate to consult the heads of departments and set apart some money to pas for freworks in the parks in the city on the coming Fourth of July.

Justice Murray on Sunday Shaving. A policeman and three members of the Barbers Union asked Justice Murray at Essex Market res terday for warrants to be used in the arrests of barbe for vio ating the Sunday law. Justice Murray for you aling the Sunday aw. Justice Surray refused to issue the warran s and read to them the section of the Fenal Code which saves. "All labor on Sunday prohibites except the works of necessity or charity. In works of necessity and charity is included whatever is needful during the day for the good o der, health, or comfort of the community."

You Can Buy Beer and Groap, But Not Sine The Corporation Counsel has decided that the police were right in interfering with the singing of the New York Mannerchor, because the room it meetr in at 103 East Fifty-third street adjoins a saloon to which visitors are probably attracted by the music. The society must therefore sing elsewhere as long as the law probibits singing and the sale of beer under one roof.

The Aldermen Wouldn't Bo It. Mayor Hewitt tried to get the Alder-men yesterday to pass a resolution prohibiting the city railroad companies from sprinting and on the roadway between their tracks without a permit from the Mayor. The Aldermen refused to uses it, and re-ferred it to the committee on Railroads, with instruc-tions to report on it at the next meeting. PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS.

Jorial Ben Butterworth of Ohio stood at the door of Jorial Ben Satterworth of Ohio stood at the door of the Hoffman at exactly 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and, watch in hand, told a Sex reporter that he was wel-come to all the information he could get out of him during the three minutes' grace he was aflowing Col. Beb. Impersoil on an appointment. This is the result: "The Inter-State Commerce law has come to stay. If every Congressman who will vote for its repeal next winter were a 'coon I con a string them all on a yardwinter were a "coon I con a string them as an yard-stick. The long and short haul clause will be modified. The measure is a perfectly proper one. The labor move-ment out in Circinnati is f a transitory character. It won't last. A good many people can tell when some thing is wrong, but mighty few know how to apply the remedy. You can't do it by breaking through the lattice work. Time!"

work. Time:

Bignor Arditi was encountered in Broadway yesterday with a particularly biteful expression irradiating his good humored face. On being questioned as to the rause of his cheerfulness, he imparted to his friends the tidings that his only son. I nigh, who is studying to be a composer and planles, had made a public appearance in London with Mr. Occar Beringer, and had been heartily applanded for his share of a performance in two plance. Master Luigi Arditi takes lessons in harmony of the same teacher that enlightened his father on the same obscure and unattractive subject. — may be inferred that the Professor is well out of his seens.

Professor is well out of his reens.

Dr. Cornelius Hera, to whom the Prench newspapers have lately paid a good deal of attention on account of his rems hab's discoveries in electricity, is a New Yorker by birth. He was educated in this city, but left his home at an early aga, and, after a preity variented life, turned up in the French army during the France-Pressian war, and rendered great services as a physician and surgeon. Dr. Hers wears the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and stands high in the esteem of secientists. His discoveries, unfor unately, have involved large outlays of money, and a defalcation for upward of EUN, OOL committed eighteen months asp by a partner in one of the Parisian banking houses heat known to Americans, and kept out of the newspapers through the kindness of the default or to one of the principals of the house, is understood to have, been brought about by the delinquent's rush emeasuragement of Ds. about by the delinquent's rush expouragement of Da Hera's coully experiments and renteres.

Two of the three candidates for United States Destrict Two of the three candidates for United States Describe Attorney in the Philadelphia district were in the city yesterday. One was George W. rundel, who gree to President Cleveland with atrong Indiciney understands, and the other John S. Read who is backed by a number of business men. Congressman Sam Randall's cardinate is Dallas Banders. This office and the United States Marshaiship are the only Federal officer in Fennsylvania of importance in which changes have not been made by President Cleveland.

Quite a number of Philadelphia sporting men have re moved to this city on account of the rigid enforces of the law in the Quaker City under the new admit

-Monday was the second anniversary of the death of issae W. England. His grave was decked with choice and beautiful flowers. —The Pope has been enjoying the com-

pany, at the Vatican, of the conjuror Boson, who was sent for expressly from Vienna to entertain his Holl-ness. After witnessing two hours sleight-of-hand work with great delight the Pope compilmented the conjurer, and sent him to the hospital—that is, to ensertain the sick—an honor for which Bosco was not prepared.

-Henry Damme, a well-to-do German farmer, near Edwardsville. Ill., quarrelled with his wife. who, like himself, was high tempered, and in the tight that followed injured her severely. He was arrested and imprisoned, while his lawyer searched for ball. He succeeded in getting it, and hurried to the prison, and found Damme a corpse. He had hanged himself in his cell.

whose apple trees, especially those nearest an adjacent wood lot, have not thriven as they ought, has discovered the reason. The other evening, just before dark hesaw several partridges fly into the trees and begin eating the buds. One partridge would strip the buds from an entire branch at a single visit, and the growth of a great num-ber of his trees has been almost en. irely stopped. —Le Furis says that the German drummers

and trumpeters are practising the French beats and calls, in order to deceive their enemies in battle. If also says that in many engagements in the war of 1970 the com-mand to cease firing was often given to the French infastry by German buglers; and that the command to half ounded by the same bugiers, often stopped a charge of Freuch cavalry, and placed them in a pothey could be mowed down.

-The tendency of Germans to exchange unmelodious Teutonic names for equally unmusical Eng-lish patronymics is on the increase. Several signs on Broadway susiness places, bearing the names of Heavenrich, Morningstar, Hammerslough, &c., is proof of this weakness. Himmelreich and Morgenstern are not exactly harmonious names, but from people unversed in the German tongue they command the respect due to words of unknown significance. Done into English they do not sound well, and they look abourd.

-An interesting case, involving a terrible miscarriage of justice, will shortly be revised by the Competent Cours at Jicin. in Bohemia. Six years ago the Assize Court at Tabor senteuced to 16 years penal servitude a man named Jelinek. found guility by the jury of attempting to poison his wife. After the trial Frau Jelinek obtained a legal separation, went to America, the poison in a plate of preserves, in order to get up a charge against Jelinek, and thus to obtain a separation.

work in this way: All her literary work is done in the early morning. She riess every day at 5 o'clock, and goes straight to her library, where she works three or four hours before partaking of any breakfast. Before she begins her literary work, she works herself up into a sort of literary trance. Her enthusiasm in whatever she attempts in a literary way is very great and her pon moves like tightning over the sheets before her. She writes very quickly in a large band, and, when thoroughly "enthused," sometimes covers a sheet of foolscap paper with only two or three lines of five words each.

-The alumni of the University of Paris numbered nearly 11,000 last year. Of these, no fewer than 3,765 were studying for the legal profession, while 3.030 were attending the courses in the school of medi-cine. Pharmacy engaged the attention of 1.767 students, letters of 925, and science of 467. he faculty of the ology is very far from being as flourishing as it was in the days of Abelard, only thirty-five young men having attended the lectures in this department in 1886. The female students numbered 187, of whom 108 were qualifying for a medical career, while 51 were engaged in literary studies. There were seven lady sele only one lady lawyer.

-Buffalo Bill in going to England deviated from the usual custom of less illustrious travellers. In-stead of putting blunelf at once into the hands of Lon-don's tailor, Poole as soon as he arrived, he above to supply himself with a liberal outfit in America, and he anded on the other side with any amount of "ator ciothes." One suit, in which he intends to pay his re-spects to the Queen is of dark gray; another, in which he will appear at the Queen's jubilee as Nebraska's representative, is two shades of bine, while a gorgeous hunting costume, which, perhaps, will be seen in a ind-sor forest consists of blue cordurov jacket, gray cordsroy trousers, and scarlet and brown waistoos)

QUEER WRINKLES.

Where He'd Better Settle Pirot. "I see that you can get Government land free in the West." observed the impenuious boarder at the breakfast table. "I think "li go there and settle." Mrs. Hardtack—Better settle in New York first.

Fitness.

New tenant (to Jersey landlord)-Where do these mosquitoes come fro ?
Landlord—From the Jersev flats.
hew (spinni—Flats) I don't see how they can turn
around in a flat. They ought to come from an apare
ment aque or a four-story, twenty-five-f-of-front.

A Thing of Beauty. Proud young father is out giving the baby an

aring. Suby has a doll in her arms.

"Oh, how love y" exclaimed a lady who was passing.

"Excess me, air but where did you get it?"

"Er-er-um as get it?"

"Yes, the doll. I would like to get my little girl one.

A Popular Crass.

Amateur Photographer (to farmer)-Will you llow me to take a picture of the old mill youder? Farmer-Yes, sir, if you kin find room.

Amateur Photographer—Room ? Farmer—Ain: you one of them amachewer foter-rapher fellers? Amateur Photographer-Yee sir. Farmer-Well, there's twenty-seven down there now.

Office Boy-No. sir; he was drivin' in the Park this mornin', an' was thrown outen his carriage an' got his is there is the both of the boy-Yessir. Mr. Smith said he was lucky he didn't get killed.

In Hard Luck.

Client (to lawyer's office boy)-Is Mr. Smith in ?

A Rude Awakening. They were on their way to the theatre, and

she was fremulously happy. She fet that the words she so longed to hear would be spoken that night and the foca made her almost disay with delight.

"Mr 'ampenn," she said softly, "why do you wear that bit of string about your florer?"

"Oh," replied Mr. Manuson, taking it off, "that was to remind me of my engagement with you to might."

It wasn't much but it was enough to take away the delightful discious?